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In conclusion, it seems to me we may say that there is no evidence that pellagra is a communicable disease, and quarantine measures, in the present state of our knowledge, would appear unnecessary; that, unless we can disprove it, we must for the time at least accept the existence of some connection between corn and pellagra, and in our efforts at prophylaxis we must take cognizance of the alleged effect of the use of this grain as human food; that our own experience is too limited and too brief for us to base on our own observations as yet any new theories as to etiology; and that we can not afford, either with regard to etiology or to prophylaxis, to reject the observations and deductions of those who have had a far wider and fuller experience than ourselves.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

PELLAGRA.

LOUISIANA.

The board of health of the city of New Orleans reports 4 deaths from pellagra for the month of September.

MARYLAND.

The state board of health reports that a death from pellagra, the first recorded in the State of Maryland, occurred at the Baltimore City (now Mercy) Hospital August 20. The patient was a white woman who had been a lifelong resident of Charles County.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The state board of health reports that during the month of August cases of pellagra were reported in the following counties: Bladen 2, Caswell 1, Guilford 2, Lenoir 4, Robeson 4; Warren, number of cases not given.

Reports from San Francisco—Plague-prevention work at San Francisco, Oakland, and Point Richmond, Cal.

Surgeon Blue reports:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Last case of human plague: Sickened, January 30, 1908.

Last case of rodent plague: October 23, 1908.

Week ended October 9, 1909.

Dead inspected.....	120
Plague.....	0
Premises inspected.....	2, 046
Houses disinfected.....	7
Buildings condemned.....	18
Nuisances abated.....	267
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Rats found dead.....	26
Rats trapped.....	2, 045
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Total rats taken.....	2, 071
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